EVOLUTION OF THE COLLAR. A Great Industry that Grew Out of a Preacher's Idea-How Collars are Made

Half a century since dandies were gotten up to kill at a hundred yards with their necks swathed in, first, a stiff and high standing collar that reached its points quite to the ears, and over that a | we are proud of it. glossy satin or bombazine band stiffened with haircloth and fastened around the wearer's neck by strings tied behind. This latter item of gorgeousness was sometimes replaced by a "neckcloth," usually in gentlemen of apoplectic tendency, which was nothing more than a generous silk handkerchief carefully folded, wrapped around the collar and

terminating in a graceful knot. The collars worn there were all the productions of the domestic shirtmaker, and were usually part and parcel of the shirt. Cuffs were unknown, except as applied to outer garments, and that indispensable appendage to the shirtsleeve which we know by the name had reached no greater stage of development than is conveyed by their primitive name of "wristbands." They were also attached to the shirt. The American trade in separable collars collars and cuffs dates from the year 1834, when a worldly Methodist parson of Troy, N. Y., Ebenezer Brown by name, shocked his good | were not there this morning. But new neighbors by manufacturing a dozen or ones were engaged. so and peddling them about from a hand basket. The scheme must have been a partial success. It at least started a small trade, which slumbered along in different hands for a good ten years, when the time had come for some one to arouse it and send the present industry bounding through time.

Each of the many very estimable firms engaged in this branch of trade has fixed up a little family tree to prove that members, thus clearly showing themselves to be the original Troy collar house. Collar manufacturing has made half dozens every ten years. It is said to be a business which knows no dull season and is proverbial for its cleanli-

Of course the first ready-made collars ng while before considerations of style | and steam power. crept in to perplex both maker and

"Senate" called it by the common name of steam power. and competed only in regard to the quantity be could sell. Now every maker has a dozen different styles to name (generally with classical terms) and copyright to himself twice a year; although down at the bottom his shapes are at as much like those of another maker as in the old days.

The linen or muslin used in the manuordinary to very fine. Among the lead- around the world; they jostle in both ing manufacturers celebrated for the excellence of their goods, only the finest every sea; they cultivate the ambitions, Irish linen is used. In many cases it is cherish the same theories, worship God made especially to their order and for in the same forms. Freedom, peace, intheir use. Manufacturers who sell at dustry and commerce are their common extremely low figures cannot afford to idols. They are, as to origin at levet, use the upper grade linens, and there- the same breed of men; they use the fore purchase and use the cheaper arti- same language, submit themselves to the cle. The linen is delivered to the manufacturers in pieces of about sixty yards each. The exact grade is carefully ascertained in the collar factories by counting enough to have their differences enthe number of threads to an inch in the fabric, which is done with a specially constructed combination of magnifying glass and scaled measure. The threads yary from "fifteen hundred" to "twenty- strange peoples which has been at the three hundred," according to fineness, but the usual counts are from "twenty" to "twenty-two hundred" for collar and resort to arms these two should; if they

good patterns, with a sharp steel blade. ne allowance is given in this work for the stitching and shrinkage which is to

lined" with the requisite plys of muslin, two interlinings thus making a four-ply collar of the finished article, though for calls four interlinings are generally the by the instinct of individuals. Barbarrule. In standing collars both back and front facings are of linen, in turndowns low down in the world, plume themont; the outer, the concealed face being selves upon their physical force and of fine quality muslin. When the several pieces of the collars are thus laid ence of opinion ends in a fight. As marine bureau. Some of the Canadian together in dozens they are taken to another department, where the inner side of the band is branded with name, light for serious cases. Higher still they trademark and side with indelible ink, exhaust every peaceful remedy. They and then each set of pieces is firmly pasted together, inside out, with a strong starch ly, they accept the mediation of friends, paste. They are then sewed tightly together along the outer edges and gent some ultimate point of passion rarely outside to be turned by another class of operatives altogether. These collar turners are deft-fingered garners of pin money, and do all this work at home, sonding for and returning the meterial the number of wars; and the resort to to the factory. Turndown collars require two turnings of the sewed material turther. one for the cape and one for the band —which parts are stitched together ulti-mately. Standup collars necessarily mately. Standup collars necessarily need only one turning. Button holes are punched in the proper places as a mere slit in the goods, and quickly bound on a special sewing machine. A

row with a neat round eyelet hole at perity. ding to the "Troy" method, in big inder drums holding hundreds at a e, and ironed by passing them rough a series of heated steel rollers, ch give a high gloss and finish. deen syles in collars are entirely matrs of shape and dimensions, changeable

as ume advances manuscrarcer going the back for their patterns instead of for-ward. The "Garroce" is the simple strip of read and most original form of standard good linen without grace and hearty. As shirts began to be call only involved and seed to the hard to work and is fifty now, I regard as most original form of standard good linen without grace and hearty. As shirts began to be call only involved and seed to the hard to work the front. Then some one conceived the fide of shows, the threat, and to that out of the conceiver the fitted conductor and the some one conceived the fide of shows the price conceived the fide of shows the price of live catte and holding down the price of sary for buttonholes. That move gave this appearance to the collar, and left it for warm days and human nature to bend to induce the Chancellor to assist him in the convention as an interesting advantage of the Chancellor to assist him in the convention as an interesting advantage of the Chancellor to assist him in the convention as an interesting advantage of the Chancellor to assist him in the convention as an interesting advantage of the Chancellor to assist him in the convention as an interesting advantage of the Chancellor to assist him in the convention as an interesting advantage of the Chancellor to assist him in the convention as an interesting advantage of the Chancellor to assist him in the convention as an interesting advantage of the convention and pleased to think is a triumph of our later

ceptible to change in the dimensions and shape of the open space in front and in the enhanced comfort of modern cut over ancient awkwardness.

In the collar trade America has quietly taught Great Britain another of the invaluable lessons she has derived from this side of the water. The separable collar and cuff is a Yankee notion, and

SYSTEMATIC HIGHWAY ROBBERY. How a Big Chicago Firm Crushes Out their

Sewing Girl's Lives. A few belongings of this small family were nicely stored away in the one

The little ones could do nothing, so the responsibility rested upon the houlders of the 14-year-old sister. The first thing she did after the funer-

al was to scan the papers for advertise-ments in the "help wanted" columns. She found in an evening paper an advertisement for a girl to run a knitting machine. It was from a well known firm on a prominent street. She applied and was given a job. After she had been there a couple of days she saw a constant change in the many faces around her. Girls that were there yesterday morning She began to make inquiries among

the older girls, and found that the girls left because they could not make enough to live on. The night of the second day she determined to see about it, and she asked the forewoman for her time. She was given a card with two days' full time credited. She had made two jackets and one dozen bustles in the two lays. When she presented the card to the office she was told that she owed the he was the grandfather of one of their firm 20 cents balance for the use of the machine and steam power.

She was credited with 20 cents apiece for two jackets (that's 40 cents) and 30 cents for the dozen bustles (that's 70 cents). She was charged 45 cents a day the Aleutian grant, thus making a comfor the use of machine and steam power (that's 90 cents), leaving a balance of 20 cents due the big firm. At this rate she would have to pawn her soul at the end were but crude and clumsy imitations of of a week to pay the firm for the bad air the home-factoried article. It was a she breathed while using the muchine

The firm keeps a standing advertise For many years there were but | ment in the evening paper, and a small standard "shapes" or "styles," army of girls pass through the factory 10se common to all manufacturers every week. They get the jackets and pranded alike. Every man who bustles made for nothing, except the made a "Shakespeare," a "Bishop" or a wear and tear of the machines and loss

> ROUGH VISAGED WAR. Smoothing His Wrinkled Front by Arbitration.

(New York Mail and Express.) England and the United States are the great Amphictyons of this age; for in all things they are near to each other. They tact, more or less intima hemispheres, and dispute the trade of same laws. These two great nations, therefore, be supposed to have a favoravenomed by the fierce passion of family quarrels-they are too near to be the victims of hopeless misunderstandings or of that barbarous impulse to fight all bottom of many great wars. If any two nations on the earth can get on without cannot, the disarmament of nations and Muslin used in the process for inner a reign of peace is a hopeless vision. ers and backing is counted in much The promise that there is in this prossame way, but from seventy-eight to pect gives interest to the deputation of htty-two is considered uniformly good distinguished Englishmen who have

the purpose. The goods are cut to come hither to memoralize the President as a cruiser. Her only duty will be to easure by hand from a series of maple- on this subject, and to give at least the moral assent of a division of the British people to the action hitherto taken by Congress in proposing that our Governfinally reduce the collar to its standard ment shall endeavor to make a treaty with the British Government for the The linen "facings" are then "inter- submission to arbitration of all future differences that get beyond the scope of diplomacy. Nations should assimilate their conduct to that which is dicteted ous men, the ignorant, the brutal, the

Idle Money.

There are \$100,000,000 in the treasury more than the government needs. This idle money is not only earning no interest, and liable to be squandered in ex-

government commits a gross injustice that burdens its citizens with needless

collecting a bill of \$7,990,000 which the house of Krupp has held against the Turk-

OUR ALASKAN CLAIMS. We Will Protect the Fishertes in Our Arctic Seas. (From the New York Sun

A great deal of surprise was occasioned at the department of State by the allegation of Canadian and English officials that this country has repeatedly disputed the Russian Government's year. claim of Mare Clausum in Behrings Sea, and, moreover, that the seal fisheries State department no record or any present century Russia claimed territory in Northwestern North America down to the lifty-fifth degree, which this Government warmly disputed. After some controversy on the subject the Russian Emperor withdrew his claim and acknowledged the United States' authority

United cruised in the vicinity of Alaska, | into his house, and stole the watch and but were warned off by the Russian chain and skipped out. The thief went officials. It was at this time that John down into Dale county, and in a short Quincy Adams, the secretary of State, in time got into trouble. In order to Russian right to certain territory, now out in a piece of woods, and while there the southern strip of Alaska. Mr. he lost his stolen prize, and in a short Adams' radical course secured the United time left for the West. In 1882, while States the right in Alaskan waters. When Alaska was ceded to the United States the line of demarkation determining the western boundary of Behrings Sea made it at Mare Clausum, from the southernmost point on Prince Edward's property. The watch had been lying in Island so a point near Atton Island of the woods six years, and was in a bad plete close. The imaginary line of demarkation-runs a course of about 900 miles from northeast to southwest. The

whole area of Behrings Sea, including Norton's Sound, and Bristol Bay, is about 600,000 square miles. The St. George and St. Paul Islands, where most of the seal are captured, are about seven undred miles north of the Aleutian Peninsula and five hundred miles west of the main line of coast. The seal are requently found now several hundred miles from shore, and are gradually working their way to the northward. The experts say that this fact is due to ering his lost jewelry. the use of firearms of the Canadian sealers. Should a genuine stampede arise among the seals it is extremely doubtful if any would return for breed ing purposes. Large numbers of the

young seals are swimming toward the

mainland, passing through the Aleutian

group and landing on Canadian soil. Inquiry was made at the revenue marine office to-day as to what was thought of the statement that a swift vessel was fitting out at Halifax with a good armament to engage in the seal fisheries, and that if the revenue cutter Rush or any other cruiser attempted to interfere there would be a naval engagement. "We are not inclined to believe that story," said the chief, "but I will say that I never knew the officers of the revenue marine to fail in doing their duty. Of course if any vessel flying the British or any other flag is discovered seal fishing in Behrings Sea it will be the duty of the Rush to demand her surrender. If the sealer refuses our officers will make the capture by force and sink her if necessary. The Rush carries a good battery and can make a pretty good

culty is not settled this winter, there will be three cruisers in Behrings Sea in the spring-the Rush, the Bear and the Thetis. The last, however, is worthless act a sort of floating battery to St. George and St. Paul Islands, and keep off landing parties from the Canadian

It was also learned at the treasury department that Secretary of State Bayard was misinformed when he asserted that all the captured schooners had been beached at Ounalaska. At last accounts only one craft had been hauled on shore, and that was because of a break in her unchor cables. This vessel was the smallest of the lot. The rest of the fleet are riding quietly at anchor, and photomarine bureau. Some of the Canadian officials have intimated that the zeal shown by officers of the Rush and Bear is the result of their desire for prize money. Before an officer of the revenue marine can obtain any prize money he monopoly. allows what he deems proper. It is extremely doubtful if any prize money will be paid in the present cases. About 10 per cent. is the usual allowance made to

FORTY YEARS AT THE PLOUGH.

A Call for the Old Settlers to Go to the To the Editor of The News and Courier: I desire to express my high appreciation of the kindness done the society I have the honor to represent in your hearty endorsement and editorial notice of the old settlers' convention that it is desired second punch is then employed, which rais the statching in the form of a narrais the statching in t four years I have served as president to The surplus can now be released into make the meetings of the society purely the channels of trade in only one way— of an agricultural nature. How far this finest buttonholes are handwork, but it is by no means a this there is ample warrant in law. The time has come when the administration will be justified in extending its bond ing to the "Troy" method, in big der drums holding hundreds at a and ironed by passing them are a saving in interest by buying.

It is a shame and a disgrace that this state of things should a stress be as upon your valuable columns as the quickest way in which I can reach the largest number of our farmers. I am largest number of our farmers. I am encodingly gratified at the interest mantraces. But the surplus is here. It con-stitutes a public danger. And as, when

delegates, as soon as notified of their

South Carolina made all they consumed, upon their own plantations, excepting sugar, coffee, salt, some hardware, and finer qualities of clothing; and the sun did not shine upon a more prosperous. happy and contented people throughout the wide, wile world. To-day the rule is to buy all they consume and raise just enough cotton to get credit for another

Can't something be learned by the discussion of this subject in all its bearwere the cause of such dispute. At the ings? We have the same people, the same soil, the same genial sunshine, the difficulty regarding the seal fisheries same clouds, and beyond them all the with Russia can be found. Early in the same healthful, calm, pure, blue vault.

Thoy, Ala., October 22 .- A curious up to the fifty-fourth degree. It was at story about a watch has just developed this time that Russian officials laid down here. Twenty years ago Mr. George such arbitrary rules for navigation in Etheridge who lived in the upper part Alaskan waters. No vessel was permitted of this county, treated himself to a fine to sail within one hundred Italian miles gold watch, for which he paid \$195. He of coast or islands, under penalty of took it home, and his father told him confiscation and imprisonment. Very that inasmuch as he had invested so few American vessels ever sailed in the much in a watch that it would be a good locality, and sealing was an almost un- idea to take down the maker's name and known industry there. There was one number, which he did, without ever small Russian company that shipped a thinking that that little precaution would few skins to various parts, and the navi- ever avail anything. He kept it until gation law was meant to protect it. 1876, when a laborer on his place took Later, several trading vessels from the advantage of his absence one day, broke very energetic manner, denied the evade the clutches of the law, he laid Mr. Metcalf, who lives near Daleville, was shrubbing a piece of second year's land, he found the watch and related the circumstances to several of his neighbors, but could find no owner for the fix. Metcalf carried it to a jeweler in Eufaula and had it repaired, and took it home with him and kept it until last Saturday. In the early part of the week Mr. A. Haley, of this city, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Etheridge, heard something that induced him to wire Mr. Etheridge, at Evergreen, to come over; that he thought he could put him on the track of his lost watch. Mr. Etheridge arrived in the city and went to Mr. Metcalf's, described the watch, gave the number and the maker's name, paid

Metcalf what he had paid out for repairs,

received his property, and returned

highly elated over his success in recov-

About Corners. Combinations are the order of the day, and the last one recorded is an immense sugar "trust" to rob the people by for the growing cotton crop of this sea-Philadelphia Record has the following in explanation of the conspiracy: For nearly a year efforts have been put forth and negotiations have been in progress by the sugar refiners of New York and Boston to form a combine, or trust, whereby the production of each refinery could be regulated, and, if necessary, a suspension of work be ordered, should the aggregate production exceed the requirements of the domestic trade. It is understood that the trust has not been finally formed as yet, but that the arrangements will be completed soon, and the Philadelphia refineries sympathize with the movement. The owners of the various refineries are now engaged in taking an account of stock preparatory to the settlement of the deal. As a result of the proposed combination or trust, prices have advanced in this city within the past forty-eight hours to a figure which is considered heavy in the trade. On Wednesday morning granu-lated sugar, which is the standard, was quoted at 6; cents per pound. Yesterment on Monday morning last, fixed the

Ready for the President and His Wife.

dressed in their winter costumes, and everything is now in readiness for the return of the President and Mrs. Cleveland The carpets have all been laid, curtains hung, the furniture covers removed and the rooms thoroughly cleaned. Very little tensive improvements in this respect were recently made. New carpets have been laid in the East room and Blue parlor, and some of the bedroom furniture has been recovered. A new central sofa or divan for the centre of the Fast room has been ordered by Col. Wilson, and will be here in about a month. It will be upholstered in old gold plu-h to match the other furniture of the room. The exterior of the White House will no oc painted, as this was done last year, and it is only necessary about once in our years. It is probable, however, that

have recently formed what they call the "Beef Pool," and have united with Ar-

THE SOUTH'S WELCOME.

Was Received in the "Gate City of the

In speaking of President Cleveland's first day in Atlanta, the telegraphic account says: There are more than one hundred thousand persons on the streets to-day who are doing honor to the President and Mrs. Cleveland, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather. Everybody appears to have turned out to add their individual hurrans of wel-come to the Executive and the charming young wife who accompanies him. Early this morning the rate, which began falling yesterday, continued but with phenomenal good luck, a few minutes before ten o'clock when the carriages reached the Kimball to escort the President for a drive through the

city and to the capitol, it grew considerably brighter. The rain ceased, but the clouds continued threatening. Upon reaching the State Capitol the President was received by the Governor and staff and members of each branch of the Legislature. He also met the visiting Governors, members of the Supreme Jourt, superior and city courts, judges, United States officials and other digni-

When the ceremonies at the capitol had concluded the route was continued directly to the Piedmont Park. The visiting Governors with Governor Gordon, Senators Brown and Colquitt and other distinguished men, joined the procession as it left the capitol. On entering the main gate the artillery fired national salute to the President. After some unavoidable delay, occasioned by the great mass of humanity along the route of the procession and within the grounds, the distinguished guests were escorted to the speakers' stand midst the greatest enthusiasm which lasted for several minutes. Finally when quiet had been restored, the exercises of the were opened by President Collier's announcement that prayer would be offered by the Rev. Dr. Barnett, of the First resbyterian Church. After prayer Mr. Collier presented Mr. H. W. Grady, who delivered a very eloquent address of

shall have the honor of introducing to you to-day the foremost ruler of this earth, the President of the American republic; one to whom, by the peaceful and unquestioned suffrages of these people, their bighest commission, has been given. [Great applause.] It is the most sacred political trust that can be confided to modern statesmanship. Our proud pleasure, sir, in welcoming you to-day is emphasized by the knowledge that you have held that high commission with diguified sincerity, and that you have honored this high office with a strong and spotless administration. Great an plause. As for this exposition, at is enough to my that a law suit is pending

ted seventy days ago in these I can promise you, sir, a privilege to-day that even a President may esteem, the right to look into the faces and hear the cordial welcome of more Southerners than any living man, or large than any living man, or had been locking on. dead man, has seen assembled. My countrymen, I present to you your. President. As Mr. Grady sat down and the President rose, cheer after cheer went up, and the band played "Hail to

the Chief."

The President rose and delivered an address, recounting the history of Atlanta, relating the story of its wonderful development, and praising the growth and progress of the South. At the close of his address the President and Mrs. Cleveland were shown some of in most important features of the exposition and entertained at a hurried lucheon by the president of the driving club. Afterward President Cleveland held a public reception at the foot of the speaker's

stand, while Mrs. Cleveland and her friends occupied seats on the stand. day afternoon the closing price was 62 was a repetition of former occasions of a cents per pound. The production of the refineries of this city is about 5,000 there appeared to be more persons left The public reception of the President barrels per day. The increase in price occasioned by the proposed combination amounts to about 75 cents per barrel. As a result of the new trust, the retailers will pay about \$3,700 more for the pro- ernor's mansion where he dined with a tection of the refiners of this city to-day number of distinguished personages. than they would have paid on Tuesday Among those who sat at the fable were: last. The retail price of sugar, as taken Governor Gordon, the host; Governors from the Grocers' Association announce- Perry, of Florida, and Richardson, of South Carolina; Senator Brown, General price at 7 cents per pound. It will Jackson, of Belle Meade, the President probably be 8 cents on Monday next. of the State Senate, Speaker of the The proper and only conclusive answer to this combination of rascality is to put refined sugars on the free list. The people have rights which monopolists must be forced to respect. The free list must be forced to respect. The free list were royally entertained at luncheon at were royally entertained at luncheon at the streets, chanting in chorus: "We are all starved out," or some similarly direct statement of their condition. But now the numbers are greater. Times are not good, and in a city of millions of people there must be very many men and the residence of Mrs. Porter. The memis the only panacea for the ills of bers of the Presidential party returned to the Kimball House about eight o'clock

The Story of a Policy.

the fire department will be requested soon to send up an engine to wash off the dust that has collected on the front portico during the summer — Washington Star.

A New Pool.

Some of the cattle men of the plains

Tams, Cashier of the Augusta National Bank, Staunton, Vr.,—Policy issued September 29, 1878.—\$1,600—consequently it has married away again and fought the police all along the route. People here may understand how this would be if all the idle, lazy, tipsy vagants of the cost to Mr. Tams in eight years and six months, Membership Fee, Annuals, and Valoration of the plains of the cattle men of the dust the dust and fought the police all along the route. People here may understand how this would be if all the idle, lazy, tipsy vagants of the idle, lazy, tipsy vagants of the police all along the route. People here may understand how this would be if all the idle, lazy, tipsy vagants of the idle away again and fought the police all along the route. People here may understand how this would be if all the idle, lazy, tipsy vagants of the idle away again and fought the police all along the route. People here may understand how this would be if all the idle, lazy, tipsy vagants of the idle away again and fought the police all along the route. People here may understand how this would be if all the idle, lazy, tipsy vagan months, Membership Fee, Annuals, and Mortalit psyments, has been but \$70.44, Mortalit p yments, has been but 870.44, or an avenue annual cost of \$3.28. At the date of his it france Mr. Tams was 27 years of age.

pleased to think is a trium the of our later interception of the standing of point collar. Such is the brief evolution of the standing of youth and the dignifier of old age.

The turndown collar has undergone a The turndown collar has undergone a debtedness.

The turndown collar has only been sus
The turndown collar has undergone a debtedness.

The turndown collar has undergone a descent for ordinance furnished at the turndown collar has the time is short, I must beg is possible.

The police were stoned by the people and the counties to be as prompt as possible.

The police were stoned by using their batons on the bill passed at the last session of Congress.

Some of the victims of the constables cudled the constables cudled the constables and the counties to be as prompt as possible.

The police were stoned by the people and the counties to be as prompt as possible.

The police were stoned by using their batons on the constable and the constable cudled the constable and the counties to be as prompt as possibl

LIONS IN A TERRIBLE FIGHT. How the President of the United States Tearing Themselves in Pieces Until Death | Tairteen Cats and Eleven Dogs Make Him

Ends the Battle. (Special in Philade'phia Times.) London, October 18 .- Early this morning there was a fearful and exciting eleven dogs in the house, and we couldn't battle in the Junilee Exhibition at Liver- agree. I paid a man \$5 to come round tamer of beasts in this country, has been rangement with the animals, so that exciting the nerves of the visitors for a could get some rest, and that's the cause long time by triffing in a cage with three of the disagreement. My wife would big forest lions. Five more lions of a have the dogs and cats, and resented different kind, but all fierce and full any interference with them. We have grown, arrived from Africa yesterday no children." and were put at once into the big cage with the three already there. They had face made to Justice Warfield yesterday, no training, but Delmonico went in after his wife had told the magistrat among them and thrilled the crowd that she and her husband couldn't get along fiiled the menagerie by an unusually She complained that the domestic breach sensational performance. When he had was widening every day. The man

with the lions and took a little dogs with to the story-exaggerated, to his mindher. This was repeated four times dur- the wife told of her trouble. She said ing the day and the five new lions were but little of the dogs and cats, but when too much stunned by the huge, noisy her husband spoke of them it was with crowd about them and the repeated visits sorrow and suffering. The 'Squire adhing but erouch in their corners in fear. sheir differences lovingly and not let : and they were still quiet when left alone | dogs wreck their happiness. Is was evifor to-night by the attendants at 10 dent the animals were a burden on the o'clock. Shortly after midnight, however, the menageric was filled with a jested. The couple went out of the rightful roaring and snarling, and a court room and discussed the situation, ervant sleeping on the premises rushed but it seemed impossible to come to set-

were rolled up into a huge dark ball, from which blood-stained fur was flying in all directions The huge beasts rolled over and over, dashing madly against with those playful yelps and meows, so the sides of the cage and biting pieces out of each other with a rerocity that and to his spouse. He stood on the was sickening. All the sights organized corner, the picture of sadness, and lookto gratify man's fondness for fighting would have seemed the tamest child's as the sun was sinking and thought, no play in comparison. After a while it doubt, of life in the beyond, where occame evident that there were distinct heither cats nor dogs disturb the transides in the battle and that the new arrivals were pitted at unfair odds against the lions who had been in possession.

The efforts of the servant to separate them only increased their fury. At last he rushed off for Delmonico, who was asleep near by. The tumer arrived half clad, and found his lions bleeding fearfully, but still fighting. The battle marrowed down to a duel between the two biggest lions, which were rapidly biting each other to pieces in the middle of the cage. Occasionally it became general and for a few seconds there would be a wild jumble among the snarling lions, with a savage crunching of teeth to tell

how flesh was being torn. The appearance of Deimonico with a red hot from in his hand produced immediate effect. All but the two chief combatants stopped fighting and crouched sullenly down, licking their bloody wounds and snarling encouragement to the two leaders. On these in their rage not iron was useless, even when applied to raw flesh. They responded to the burning sensation only by tearing at each other more fiercely. At last Del-monico bravely entered the cage, half clad as he was, and shut himself in. He

had been looking on.

Meanwhile the other lighs were still fighting, although much weaker. Delmonico's attempts to separate them were useless. They paid not the slightest attention to him, and, although in their struggle they dashed against him, they were evidently unconscious of his presence. Before the timer could form any plan to separate them the fight ended of itself. The big forest lion rolled over on his back and died, while the other gave a faint roar of victory. The dead lion was terribly mangled, while the victor's mane was gone and his body ooked as though an especially wicked harrow had been repeatedly dragged over it. Blood trickled from a hundred ugly wounds, and there is little hope that he will live.

Near a Thousand Tables Pine for Food. (New York Mail and Express.) London has just had a little experi

ence with a horde of half starved wretches that have been permitted to swarm and gather to a head at an important point in the West End. That great city has a peculiar experience with its hungry people, who have the instinct of association and act together in masses. Even in good times, when only the lazy and demonalized she hungry, ten, twenty, or fifty of these will assemble and parade there must be very many men and women who find it difficult to support themselves, and very many more who do rested for an hour and then attended the card reception given in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland at the Capital City Club.

not try, and a goodly proportion of persons who spend in liquor the little they earn, and then attitudinize as honest poor men to get more. In all cities there are such elements; but in a city where they are evenly distributed through the whole population they are not left as a threatening phenomenon. The Valley Mutual Life Association, Each neighborhood digests its own of Virginia, began business September evils. But where these elements have a 3d, 1878. Guarantee fund, invested in tendency to aggregation they can be bonds and mortgages (first lien on real estate), \$108,000. They have this tendency in London, and now they have a estate), \$108,000.

The Valley Mutual Life Association of recognized rendezvous. For some un Virginia is the largest and the leading accountable reason the authorities have Life Association in the South. Over permitted them to seize upon and occuone million of dollars has been paid in cash to the families of deceased members.

The cheapness of its plan is demonbers.

The cheapness of its plan is demonstrated by the experience of those who are insured. In illustration of this fact, we take Policy No. 3, held by Mr. W. P.

Cashier of the Angusta National marched away again and fought the marched away a

a summer of ceaseless activity close to

aristove, bet we dare say it will have to hadt a dozen sings be inflicted during be pestponed, owing to a press of other business, until the car's stove in.

At Tallulan A.a. Yesterday And ew out the country during the last seven days Fleming, colored, was hanged for the mur-The Southern Forestry Congress will compared with a total of 192 ast week and meet in Huntsville. Ala., on the 26th inst. 212 the week previous, meet in Huntsville, Ala., on the 26th inst. At Tampa yesterday thirteen new cases

of yellow fever and three deaths were re-In respect to the memory of President in Georgia, has walked twenty-one miles Montgornery, of the Memphis Jockey Club, every day in the week, except Sunday. the Memphis races have been closed. making 6 573 miles a year.

HIS LIFE A SAD ONE.

Tired of Home.

(From the Baltimore American.)
"Squire, she had thirteen cats and Delmonico, the most plucky into the yard and try to make some ar-

This was the answer a man with a sad done Mile. Kora, his partner, went in rested his head in his hand and listening the man, woman and dog to do any- vised them to try, if possible, to adjust Their astonishment had not worn off, little trifle like thirteen cats and eleven to find the big iron cage rocking and isfactory terms. The number of animals ight lions fighting fariously. They were cut down in some proposition, say one-haf. She wanted all her pets with her. They left the station. The husband refused to go home to be greeted grating to his nerves, but music so pleased at the splendors to the western sky

quility of the soul. Some thing conquered him, it may be the look from his wife on the other side of the street. With the expression of a martyr on his face, he followed his wife down the

The President to the Young Men.

ATLANTA, Oct. 20 .- The great event of sterday, after the sham battle, was the chlight procession of the Young Men's Democratic Leagues of the State. A denothing rain was falling, but that did at dampen the ardor of enthusiastic citi-

When the torch-bearers had cathere and the artesian well where Presiden I veland stood in review, he arose, and, ter expr ssing his appreciation of the cor- of that wonder ball. I'ul reception at the hands of the people Atlanta and of the South generally, said:
"I have seen in the West and the South such demonstrations that satisfy me that in all times to come the government of our fathers is safe. [Great cheering.] You

have illuminated in our presence tonighthe sentiment, 'Welcome our President. and commands of the Constitution which
we are all bound to obey. You welcome
me as your President. I am entrusted
with the immediate execution of that high
office, but I beg you not to forget tonight
that every one of you has a responsibility,
too, connected with this high office and every branch of your government. Our government is such that it needs the constant watchfulness of the people. It needs their support. It needs their loyalty. I am delighted tonight that this hearty lemonstration should be on the part of the oung men of Atlanta and of the State of Jeorgia. Upon you, my friends, will res on of this government of ours, of th y parting words to you shall be: Le liness of what this government means,

ated. Re not carried away by enthusiasm; at, guided by loyalty and chastened by

A new champion has arisen to defend e honey bee from the obloquy under which it has always rested. Mr. Wm. scovered, from repeated observations. at the most important function of the e's sting is not stinging. In a recent

rticle he says: My observations and reflections have onvinced me that the most important office of the bee sting is that which is rformed in doing the artistic cel ork, capping the comb, and infusing ne formie seid by means of which oney receives its keeping qualities. A-said at Detroit, the sting is really skillfully contrived little trowel, with which the bee finishes off and caps the cells when they are filled bringin of honey. This explains why honey extracted before it is capped over does not keep well. The formic gold has not been injected into it. This is done in the very act of putting the last touches gn the cell work. As the little plant rowel is worked to and fro with such dexterity, the darts, of which there are two, pierce the plastic cell surface and leave the nectar beneath its tiny drops f the fluid which makes it keep well, This is the "art preservative" of hency. A most wonderful provision of nature, ruly! Herein we see that the sting and the poison hag, with which so many of

us would like to dispense, are essential to the storage of our coveted product. and that without them the beautiful comb honey of commerce would be a ing unknown. If these things are so, how mistaken those pecpie are who suppose that a bee like the Prince of Evil, always going about prowling in search of a victim. The fact is that the bee attends to its own business very diligently, and has no time to waste in unnecessary quarroll. A bee is like a farmer working with a fork in his hay field. He is fully occupied, and very busy. If molested or meddled with, he will be very apt to defend himself with the implement he working with. This is what the bee does; and man, by means of his knowlsige of the nature and habits of this wondrous little insect, is enabled, in It is proof of their natural quietness, many thousands of them will go through

The business failures occurring through-Canada 29, or a total of 201 failures, as

your dwelling house, and perhaps not

For several years G. W. Huntsinger, a ditch-walker on the Hand gold mine ditch.

THE WONDER BALL

An Ingenious Manner of Making Christ mas Gifts Continue Their Interest.

near ingenuity in that direction will no oubt bring forth a host of novelties which the eager feminine mind will be quick to grasp. One called the "wonder all" is already rolling on its way. This s of German origin, as the motive connected with it will show, for, as a peoole, the Germans, more than any other, invest the common affairs of life with an tmosphere of sentiment.

The wonder ball is a form of giftmany gifts in one. The friends of ethe one who is to receive it are in amiable cahoots together, and by their united eforts it is produced. An amount of ight wool is bought, say enough for a shoulder shawl, or even for an eighan. The gifts, which should be of small bulk, are wrapped in paper, with the giver's name, a note, or any other personal remembrance affixed, and then the yarn is round about until it is covered, when

This goes on until all the gifts are inuded in the package, one at a time, each interwoven with its concealing well

Now comes the charm! The receiver requested to knit from that ball or to rochet any article they may choose to ix upon, and not by any chance to unwind the yarn only so fast as the work progresses. It is like undoing a long Christmas stocking with presents in it down to the very toe.

And see what a stimulus to industry Curiosity will grow stronger as each gift appears, and the work is pretty certain to be swift and soon completed.

Here is an example of one wonder ball. A lady had a birthday, and her friends decided to give a handsome work-basket and its furniture. German knitting yarn was bought for a skirt—two colors, four hanks of blue and two of pink. This of tself would make a huge ball, but in separate packets were inclosed a thimble, a case of scissors, an elaborate assortment of needles, needle-leaves, a spooloex, spools of every number and color of thread and silk, an emery strawber y, a tape measure, and other trifles. These were interwound until the ball was of

formidable proportions. Then it was presented in the basket and the lady given to understand she was to work herself into a knowledge of her presents or to remain in ignorance. Alwing for this work only such chance ninutes of leisure as a busy woman cansnatch from more pressing duties, it would take a month to get at the heart

The Greatest of Great Walls.

Says a correspondent of the Milling

World, who has recently been traveling in China: Of course we had to go to the great wall of China This country bounds in great walls. ountry, walled cities, walled villages. valled palaces and temples-wall after wall and wall within wall. But the greatest of all is the great wall of China, which crests the mountain range and crosses the gorge from here some forty niles away. Squeezing through the ast deep gorge and a deep rift in the olid rock cut out by ages of rolling wheels and tramping feet, we reach the wheels and tramping feet, we reach the great, frowning, double bastioned gate of stone and hard burned brick—one archway tumbled in. This was the object of our mission, the great wall of Chins, built two hundred and thirteen years before our era; built of great slabs of well hewn stone, laid in regu-lar courses some twenty feet high and har courses some twenty feet high and then topped out with large, hard burned bricks, filled in with earth and closely paved on the top with more dark, brick—the ramparts high and thick and castellated for the use of arms. Right and left the great wall sprang far up the mountain side—now straight, now curved, to meet the mountain wides turned and there burned for hot, guided by loyalty and chastened by a sense of your responsibility, cherish every privilege of American citizenship. With these, and only with these, are American institutions and American liberty safe,"

now curved, to meet the mountain ridge, turreted each three hundred feet —a frowning mass of masonry. No need to tell you of this wall; the books will tell you how it was built to keep the warlike Tartars out—twenty-five feet high by forty thick, twelve hundred miles long, with room on top for six horses to be driven abreasa. Nor need I tell you that for fourteen hundred years it kept those hordes at bay, nor years it kept those hordes at bay, nor that, in the main, the material used upon it is just as good and firm and strong as when put in place. Twelve hundred miles of this gigantic work built on the rugged, craggy mountain tops, vaulting over gorges, spanning wide streams, netting the river archways with huge hard bars of copper, with double gates, with swinging doors double gates, with swinging doors nd bars set thick with iron armor-a vonder in the world before which the old time classic seven wonders, all gone now save the great pyramid, were toys. The great pyramid has \$5,000,000 cubic feet, the great wal! 6,350,000,000 cubic feet. An engineer in Seward's party here some years ago gave it as his opin-ion that the cost of this wall, figuring labor at the cost of this wan, nguring labor at the same rate, would more than equal that of all the 100,000 miles of railroad in the United States. The material it contains would build a wall six feet high and two feet thick right traight around the globe. Yet this was done in only twenty years without a trace of debt or bond. It is the great-

st individual labor the world has ever

One of San Joaquin county's rich nen was at Sacramento recently. His \$300,000 did not make him a bit proud: ie walked the streets with leaky shoes and sun-barned coat, despite a driving rain. A kind-hearted gentleman caught sight of the old fellow as the latter tradged along, and haded him.

. Come, old man," he said, "von oughtn't to be out in a storm like this with shoes like yours. Come, I'll get

The generous stranger bought him boots and started him off. His beart was moved by this instance of the big world's coidness toward the poor and iged, and as he watched the old fellow trudge away, gleefully eyeing his new boots and carrying his old shoes under his arm, the stranger wiped away a

A few days after this had happened he stranger came to Stockton, and met ne man he had befriended in Sacranento. Of course his first glance was it the place where the new boots ought o be, but they were not there-the

"I say, old man," he remarked, "what's became of those boots?"

"How much?" "Two dollars." The stranger has found out somehing since then, and is hunting for metody .- Stockton (Cal.) Mail.

Metal-covered leaves, set in brooches and made into scarfplus, from the trees and bushes at Lake Starnberg, where mad King Ludwig drowned himself, are now sold in the stores in Manich.